The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,140.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Cashmere," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th February, at noon.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Colombo	13
„ Carwar	5	„ Galle	14
„ Mangalore	7	„ Negapatam	16
„ Cannanore	8	„ Madras	18
„ Calicut	8	„ Coconada	20
„ Beypore	9	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Cochin	10	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Tuticorin	12	Arrives Calcutta	25

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

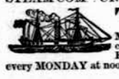
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Feb.	Feb.	Down.	Feb.	Mar.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	8	& 22
„ Kurrachee	13	27	„ Fao	26	12
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	14
	Mar.			Mar.	
„ Muscat	16	2	„ Lingra	16	4
„ Bunder Abbas	18	4	„ Bunder Abbas	4	18
„ Lingra	19	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	22	8	„ Gundur	8	22
„ Fao	23	9	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "Martaban," 600 tons, 100 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 9th February, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.

	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

PURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTTIALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undermentioned places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Ratnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.

Rampart Row.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 30th Jan., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Sumatra," [2201 tons, and 500 H. P.], Captain C. A. White, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Aden, Point Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 29th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd January 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon, until further notice, at quarter past 4 for the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Madras," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Agents of Ship "City of Madras."

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 13th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "City of Brussels," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Agents of ship "City of Brussels."

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1869.

FOR SALE.—A Ship's Long-boat, newly painted, with Oars, Mast and Sail, complete. Can be seen by giving one day's notice to the undersigned.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1869.

FOR SALE.—Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee's Second Edition of Gujaratee and English Dictionary, at Rs. 5 per Copy.

Also, by the same Author, Gujaratee Grammar, reduced prices, Rs. 2 per Copy.

Apply to Messrs. M. B. COHEN & Co., 8, Meadow Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

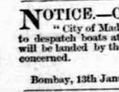
29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

MOULE and Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS, as also Fittings that can easily be adapted to existing accommodation in private Houses, are to be obtained at the Godowns of the undersigned, who are empowered to take Contracts from Hospitals and Public Offices; fittings such as are now almost universally adopted in Barracks and Latrines in England.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Dean Lane, Bombay.



ARRIVAL of SIXTY best ARAB HORSES.—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 60th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters.

Some Grey Pairs can also be got from this batch.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 25th January 1869.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges.....Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings.....600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Gunga," 1,300 Tons, Captain H. Child, will be despatched on the 10th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I.;
COMMODORE SIR L. G. HEATH, K.C.B.,
and
THE OFFICERS OF H. M.'S "OCTAVIA,"

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

The Seamen Amateurs of H. M.'s "Octavia" will have the honor of appearing on Tuesday evening, February 2nd, 1869, in aid of the above charitable institution.

The Evening's Entertainment will commence with an Original Farce in two Acts entitled,

HIS LAST LEGS.

DANCE.....S. Bradshaw.

To be followed by the Laughable Farce of

THE REVIEW;

or

THE WAGS OF WINDSOR.

SONGS.....S. Bradshaw.

To conclude with the Screaming Farce of

TURN HIM OUT.

By the kind permission of the Officers, the Band of H. M. S. "Octavia" will be in attendance under the Direction of Mr. Eschrich, Bandmaster.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Rampart Row, and at the Theatre on the night of Performance.

Doors open at 8-33; Performance to commence at 9.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	„ 4
Upper Circle	„ 3
Pit	„ 2

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1869.—The following are available at reduced rates :—

Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Rough Diaries Nos. 31, 32, 33, and 34.

29th January, 1869. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of the late Framjee Cursetjee Moonshee in the Divan Exchange, Refreshment Rooms, and Ice Cream Saloon, ceased on the 21st instant.

E. FREEBORN.
SORABJEE PESTONJEE DAVER.

28th January, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that a strip of Land lying to the east of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, close to the Frere Bridge, on the south side of the Grant's Road, will be put up to Public Auction at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, 15th February 1869, at one o'clock P.M. For terms and particulars apply to

G. NORMAN, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 28th January 1869.

NOTICE.—His Grace the Archbishop of Goa being expected to arrive in Bombay, on his way to Europe, on or about the 6th or 7th proximo, I beg to invite the Catholics of Bombay, subject to His Grace's jurisdiction, to a Meeting to be held at the Cathedral of N. S. da Gloria at Mazagon, on Monday, the 1st proximo, at 7 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of voting an Address to His Grace.

A. L. FERNANDES,
Vice Consul of Portugal.

Bombay, Vice Consulate of Portugal, 26th January 1869.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA (In Liquidation.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Dividend, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 3 (Rupees Three) per Share on the New Issue will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th January 1869.

THE "VICTORESS" KITCHENER.

Four Sizes—No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, and 9.

THE BEST FAMILY COOKING STOVE,

Suitable for burning any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Dross, Wood, Charcoal, or Coke.

This unrivalled Stove, a new design, is constructed with all the latest and most valued improvements. It is pronounced by all to be the masterpiece of utility as a Family Kitchener. It has accommodation on top for four Boilers, Pots, or Kettles, an excellent Oven, which is always in a regular uniform heat, and properly arranged for ventilation in Roasting, with a valve for that purpose in the inside of the Oven, and adjustable at pleasure. An unquestionable cure for any dull draught or smoky chimney is at once obtained by the use of this Cooking Stove. The full front of the fire is shown when the front doors of the Stove are thrown open, giving the same cheerful appearance possessed by the ordinary Grate, and affording the opportunity to roast joints in front of the fire, to toast bread, &c.

This Stove is furnished and fitted with a full complement of all the necessary Cooking Utensils, thus forming a complete fit-out for the Kitchen, and at a cost far below any of the ordinary Ranges.

There are four Sizes of the "Victoress" Cooking Stove—the No. 7, or second size, being suitable for Cooking every variety for a family of from eight to twelve persons; the No. 8, or third size, for families of twelve to fifteen persons; and the No. 9, for the very largest households.

The top of the Stove, when the Boilers are off, forms an excellent Hot Plate for heating Smoothing Irons, &c.

These Stoves are easily conveyed to any distance, and are ready for immediate use, without the trouble or expense of workmen to set them up or build them in; and plain printed directions for using them are sent with each Stove, so that there is no difficulty whatever experienced, even by the most ignorant servants or cooks in the management.

SIZE OF STOVES.

	Width across the front.	Depth from front to back over all.	Height.
No. 6,	20 inches.	29 inches.	21 inches.
No. 7,	23 „	32 „	22 „
No. 8,	26 „	35 „	23 „
No. 9,	29 „	39 „	24 „

THE COOKING UTENSILS.

2	Iron Pots, tinned inside,	For No. 9 Stove, holding from 3 to 4 Gals. each; for No. 8, holding from 2 to 3 Gals. each; for No. 7, about 1½ Gals. each; for No. 6, say 1 Gallon each.
1	Tea Kettle, „ „	
1	Potato or Vegetable Steamer to fit one of the Pots.	
1	Large Oval Ham Boiler, No. 9 holding 11 Gallons; No. 8,	
9	Gallons; No. 7, 8 Gallons; No. 6, 6 Gallons.	
1	Round Iron Frying Pan.	
1	Large Oval Frying Pan or Fish Pan.	
1	Egg Pan, with Patent Contractor.	
1	Toasting or Broiling Iron for the Front Fire.	
3	Square Sheet-Iron Baking Pans for the Oven.	
	Also, a small Poker, a Rake for cleaning out the Flues, a Handle for lifting off the Covers of the Stove, &c.	
6,	Hummum Street, Fort.	J. NEUBERG.

WANTED.

ONE or two single Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodgings with a respectable family, on moderate terms, in a large healthy Bungalow situated at Mazagon road. Apply to "F. E." No. 14, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, from 1st February, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucas. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, two commodious Bungalows on the Bandora Hill, with Out-houses, Stables, &c., (formerly the Property of J. C. Dibs, Esq., of the Indian Navy), commanding a desirable and an excellent view and open sea-breeze. For rent and particulars apply to C. & J. HORMUSJEE, at their Office, under the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, in Apollo Street.

Bombay, 14th January 1869.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ¼-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentry that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE
OF
EXTRA GRAVITY.
FIRST SELECTION FOR
PAYNE & Co.
(Bottled by H. STONE & Co., London.)
Just landed from the
"ROBINSON CRUSOE"
a shipment of this celebrated
PALE INDIA ALE, EXTRA GRAVITY.

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the first shipment of the above celebrated Beer our Bombay House has received, and in doing so it affords us much gratification to state that it is quite equal in quality to the Importations of our Firm in Calcutta. Our experience in Calcutta as importers of Beer, extending over half a century, warrant us in the assertion that Bass's Beer is undoubtedly the best imported. In Calcutta we have tried all Brewers and all Bottlers, and the result is that after giving each a fair trial we have come to the conclusion that

BASS'S BEER FOR INDIA

is mostly to be depended upon.

Our Importations will therefore be confined to THIS BRAND bottled by

Messrs. H. STONE & Co., London,
and
Messrs. M. B. FOSTER & SONS,
Brook Street, Hanover Square.

(For the latter we are Sole Agents in Bombay.)

The shipment we now offer is bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Those bottled by Foster & Sons are daily expected Ex

"PRINCE ALFRED,"
"MERWANJEE FRAMJEE,"
"ROYAL SOVEREIGN,"
AND
"DILBHUR,"

As they arrive notice will be given.

PRICE.

Original Casks 4 Dozen Quarts Rs. 6-8 per Dozen—Cash.
Opened and Examined Quarts Rs. 7-0 per Dozen—Cash.

☞ One dozen may be had for CASH, but NEW accounts cannot be opened for any quantity less than one Cask.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

EXTRA GRAVITY,
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

FOR MESSES—Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

FOR FAMILIES—Kilderkins.

The Beer in Wood is quite equal in Quality to that in Bottle.

Every Cask is tasted and filled to the Bung in our Godowns before despatch.

PAYNE & Co.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Custom House,
BOMBAY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalow.
London	George Street, Mansion House.
Paris	Rue de Bonde.
Wine Districts	Coblentz.
	Moselle.
	Frankfort O. M.
	Epernay.
	Rheims.
	Bordeaux.
	Cognac.
China	Hongkong.
	Shanghai.
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had and to those purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations, which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at usual rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the mercantile community.

THE TRADE.—We shall be happy to supply the Trade on the most liberal terms. Our English quotations are especially directed to local and up-country dealers interested in the Wine Trade. Our stocks are large and we shall at all times be prepared to supply any quantity at a short notice.

☞ The brands marked with an asterisk (*) are daily expected.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerex. The following are the Brands we have always on hand,:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.
15 0	X		Sound ordinary Wine.....Rs.	13 0
20 0	B	Red	A pale full flavoured Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red	Same quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red	A pale rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, peculiarly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White	Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine.	24 0
30 0	2	White	Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White	Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White	Vine de Pasto—a Wine well known at all the best Westend Clubs in London: a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine.	30 0
32 0			Amontillado, very pale delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma, we offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
35 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
			Brown and Golden Sherries of the same quality as those marked A, B, C, and 1 and 2, also in stock at the same rates	

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the produce of the Upper Douro District.

*18	0	One Grape, full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24	0	Two Grapes, a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30	0	Three Grapes, a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
*32	0	White Port, the produce of the White Grape, it is delicate and mellow	28 0

MARSALA.

*16	0	No. 1, Old Marsala, from one of the finest districts in Sicily. A nice Luncheon or Dinner Wine, very wholesome	14 0
*18	0	No. 2, Ditto, ditto. This is also the produce of one of the best districts in Sicily, it has quite the East India character, having had a voyage to India and home again and re-shipped to Bombay.	16 8

N.B.—We have just received a batch of this pure wine and recommend it strongly.

Daily expected by the vessels named in next column.

CHAMPAGNE	6 Brands.
MOSELLES	4 do.
HOCKS STILL	10 do.
HOCKS SPARKLING	2 do.
CLARETS	9 do.
STILL MOSELLES	4 do.

SPARKLING MOSELLES,

Just landed.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
34	0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended... 32 0
37	0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz 34 0
42	0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior 39 0

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
(BOMBAY BRANCH,)
BOMBAY,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle,
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS—MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

The Wines marked with an Asterisk (*) in our Advertisement are daily expected. Further shipments of a general assortment of Wines, including Wines in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks, Double Magnums and Single Magnums of Champagne, &c., have been advised as under :—

"Prince Oscar."	"Cyclone."
"Khorasan."	"Melrose."
"Merwanjee Framjee."	"Dilbhur."
"Bienvoirlich."	"Ferdinand Minnie."
"British Monarch."	"British Sovereign," and
"City of Madras."	"Prince Alfred."

N.B.—As the shipments come forward they will be duly announced.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following Terms :—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s.	„
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	„
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	„
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	„
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	„
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	„
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	„
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s.	„

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.

Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations—See separate circular.

Terms to Messrs.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Dean Lane, Bombay.

Importers and Exporters of Wines, Spirits, and Liquors. Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815 and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars. Agencies—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

Representatives

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of Messes, General Merchants, and European Residents of Western India, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Our business in Europe has for upwards of Fifty Years been confined to the Wine trade, and, being importers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we are in the best position to meet the requirements of the Indian public.

We subjoin our List of Selected Wines for this market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: those in not less quantities than 4 dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Clarets.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1	—Chateau Latour or Mouton.	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1	—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do	„ 25 „ 14
„	2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do	„ 22 „ 12
„	3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do	„ 18-8 „ 10-8
„	4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do	„ 17 „ 10
„	5—Medoc, Red capsule	do	„ 15-8 „ 9
„	6—Chateau White capsule,	do	„ 13-8
Sauterne, Red capsule,		do	„ 22

Very choice Burgundies—Red and White.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	... ...	Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	„ 32
Macon,	ditto	„ 21
Chablis,	ditto	„ 22

The finest Dry Champagnes that can be shipped.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled &	... ...	Rs. 36 Rs. 19-8
Fine Sparkling Silver Foil	ditto	„ 32 „ 17-8
Good Sparkling,	ditto	„ 27 „ 14-8

German Wines.

Of our own Selection.

Nonparoil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil,		
Labelled and Branded	... ...	Rs. 36 to 19-8
Muscatel Sparkling Hock or Moselle Silver foil	... ...	„ 32 „ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	... ...	„ 34 ...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	... ...	„ 25 ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	... ...	„ 42 ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	... ...	„ 34 ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	... ...	„ 26 ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	... ...	„ 23 ...

Specially selected Sherries for tropical consumption.

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale...	„ 28 0
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	„ 22 0
do. „ 1, Brown Seal, pale and dry	„ 22 0
do. „ 2, Yellow seal, very pale and dry, excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 0
do. „ 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale...	„ 38 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 38 8

Ports.	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold Seal, an Invalid's Wine full and fruity	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine mature	„ 24	8 14-8
2nd „ Red seal—a good second quality Wine	„ 18	9

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been imitated

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1—Black Capsule...	Rs.	32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„	22
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„	21
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„	23
„ „ Scotch	„	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„	21

Liqueurs.

The finest : cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	570
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	220
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1,290
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	825
1,080,000	1,000	500	„ 11-14	Do. New	340
–	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	90
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	745
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	305

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	300o.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	1000o.	Bombay Press Co.	1770
...	500	500	1000o.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	1000o.	Colaba Press Co.	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.	1050
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8900
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	6,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	200 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750		Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	15⅞	Alliance Spinning	1735
40,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	325
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1500
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1120
150,000	2,500	2,500		Royal	1490

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
200,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast.	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	186.5.4	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	35
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	180

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	500 Jan. '5	Bank of Bombay	109
800,000	200	25	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100 May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	250	150 Aug. '67	B'bay Fr'dcray B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	200 Sept. '67	„ Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	200 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	250 Mar. '68	Central Bank	9
500,000	500	200 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	100	200 May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400 ...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	130 Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loB'd Warehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	400
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,000	...	Fcrre Reclamation	140
...	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping	280
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	99 Nominal.
China	60 Do. do.	216 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112½
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolas	„ 220
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 106-8
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 10-8

CALCUTTA.—23RD JANUARY, 1869.

No heavy transaction in Government Papers reported to-day; 4 per cents. sold at Rs. 5-10 and 5-8 discount, and 5 per cents. of 1859-60, at Rs. 8-4 and 8-6 premium.

In Banks' and Joint Stock shares, the following transactions were reported to-day:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,630.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 139
Allahabad Bank shares, at quotations.
Punjaub Bank shares, a large number, price not stated.
Bonded Warehouse Association shares, details did not transpire.
Eastern Bengal Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 40.
East India Railway Stock, at Rs. 240 per £20.
Equitable Coal Co.'s shares at Rs. 193.
Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 200.
Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, at Rs. 152½.
India General Steam Navigation Co.'s whole shares, at Rs. 400.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 285, and 290—and in demand.
Bengal Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 50.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 28TH JANUARY 1869.

	OLD. Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	232 to 235
Akote	232 to 235
Broach	225 to 228
Dhollera	230 to 240
Bhownuggur	230 to 240
Veeravul	210 to 220
Vingorla	232 to 234
Dharwar Sawginned	255 to 257
Khandeish	225 to 226
Barsee	225 to 228
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	265 to 266
Hingunghat	272 to 274
Broach	N.G. 268 to 269
Do.	M.G. 272 to 275

Ready sales 375 Candies. Market dull.

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 5th January, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	17,62,947	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office Rs. Nil	99,56,862	2	8
Do. do. at Branches „ 99,56,862 2 8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,93,02,623	14	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	12,13,280	5	5
Sundries	12,01,633	0	9
Rs.	6,54,37,346	14	8

ASSETS.				
Government Securities			35,99,482	3 0
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches			47,25,692	0 0
Accounts of Credit on do.	do.	do.	1,61,11,229	1 0
Mercantile Bills discounted at	do.	do.	86,65,257	8 8
Dead Stock			9,60,405	13 0
Stamps			10,029	15 0
Balance with other Banks			9,82,916	14 9
Sundries			9,58,682	0 3
Rs.			3,90,12,225	7 8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs.			1,24,62,027	11 3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches „			1,69,63,093	11 9
			2,94,25,121	7 0
Rs.			6,54,37,346	14 8

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 28.

Gerard, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Nassick.
Gaye, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Marshall, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Sholapore.
Whitehill, Colonel, 23rd Regiment N. I. L., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 28.

Hawkins, Colonel, 14th B. Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Gerard, Lieutenant, 14th B. Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Cooper, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England, (on the 30th instant.)
Whitehill, Colonel, 23rd Regiment N. I. L., on leave, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10 0d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	„
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 11d. to £2 5s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	„
Overland	Cotton	£6 10s. 0d. to £7 0s. 0d.	per 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	R 6 to 7	per bale.
	Opium	Rs 10 to 15	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Mandvie, Jan. 23.
	Mun (s)	Winckler	Bussorah, Jan. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Muscat Merchant	Ward	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bengal, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Taptee, Kutch Mandvie.
Steamer General Outram, to Kutch Mandvie.
Brig Mysore, to Cochin and Cannanore.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE 27th, 7-50 A.M.—Mail steamer "Nubia," from Suez, anchored at 7-15 A.M.

GALLE 27th, 4-25 P.M.—Mail steamer "Travancore" sailed for Bombay at 2 P.M.

GALLE 28th, 1-5 P.M.—Mail steamer "Nubia" sailed for Calcutta at 12-30 A.M.

GALLE 28th, 1-5 P.M.—Mail steamer "Madras" sailed for China at 3-30 A.M.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 23 Meinam (s) ..... Gravunich ..... Galle, Jan 16.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23 Kurrachee (s) ..... —— ..... ——
Rangoon (s) ..... —— ..... ——
Stirling Castle ..... —— ..... ——
Syria ..... —— ..... ——
Fez Rahaman ..... —— ..... ——

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MACLACHLAN—MACKENZIE—January 27th, at Kirkee, by the Rev. R. Easum, M.A., Captain and Brevet Major T. J. Maclachlan, Royal Horse Artillery, to Eleanor Frances, second daughter of the late Thomas Mackenzie, Esq., C.B., Inspector General of Hospitals, Bombay.

DEATHS.

BAPOOJEE CRUSTNAJEE—January 27th, at Old Sonapoor, in Madhowsett's Lane, Mr. Bapoojee Crustnaje, Kaley, Pensioner, aged 85 years, deeply regretted.

DESOUZA—January 27th, at Cavel, Jane Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. Emidio de Souza, aged 30 years.

LAWS—January 28th, suddenly, Captain W. D. Laws, of the ship "Andromeda," of disease of the heart, aged 48 years, universally regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

WROUGHTON—January 18th, at Gowhatty, Assam, Alice, the wife of H. A. C. Wroughton, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lower Provinces, of a son and heir.

GOWENLOCH—January 23rd, at 25, Strand, Calcutta, the wife of A. H. Gowenloch, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—January 8th, at Burrakur, Captain R. J. Campbell, late H. M.'s 46th Regiment, of diarrhœa.

MELVILLE—January 22nd, at Calcutta, of consumption, Matilda, the beloved wife of Captain A. B. Melville, aged 27.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

HOGG—January 16th at Ferozepore, the wife of Captain W. D. Hogg, Staff Corps, of a son.

NOTICE.

FROM Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1869.

A CURIOUS, not to say unprecedented, incident has supervened upon the Greco-Turkish quarrel. Turkey, satisfied with a moral victory, has waived her right to exact a strict literal and material fulfilment of the award given by the Conference. Such is the strange statement reported by telegraph from London. We are at a loss to remember any analogous case within the range of modern history; and equally at a loss to imagine the causes which brought about this odd *denouement*. Has Turkey been cajoled into a display of magnanimity in order to secure the good will of the Powers, and the gratitude of the Greeks; or have the Powers given some private assurance in exchange for this act of public renunciation? Or has there been a close estimate of probable consequences formed at the Porte, resulting in a discovery that discretion is the *cheaper* course? The "situation" reminds one of a burlesque, where, just as everybody is coming to grief, a transformation ensues, and peace and plenty become supreme. The oddity of the up-shot will strike the dullest mind. Here is an ultimatum, followed by the swift steaming of terrible iron-clads and the march of big armies; next a Conference of the Great Powers who give out propositions, but decline to enforce them; further a declaration of neutrality on the part of the judges, and then—enter Mr. Toots from Stamboul with the famous formula—"it's of no consequence—I waive fulfilment." If this is not solemn drollery in high places, what is it? At all events we are glad that war has been staved off—if indeed it have been;—and while we agree with our London Correspondent that these perpetual truces are to be deprecated, better thus, perhaps, until we have statesmen equal to the settlement of a question so vast, and so direct in its bearing upon the welfare of the British Empire.

THE Reverend Alexander Heriot Mackonochie, of St. Alban's, Holborn, has obeyed the Privy Council judgment regarding the Rubric. This telegraphic intimation will annoy those who looked for, and relieve those who dreaded, resistance. Apprehension was not altogether without cause, for Mr. Mackonochie has shown great civil valour, if we may use a term which Mr. Roebuck once made fashionable, and has persisted against keen opposition in his effort to give outward symbolical shape to the distinctive doctrines of the Puseyite school. He has maintained for years, a resolute civil war in the London diocese, and has drawn around him a band of young and zealous followers. Moreover, by works of charity, and unceasing attention to the poor, he has gained an influence far beyond what he could have secured by the mere use of solemn pageants, and by a pious rivalry of the stage. Nor is this all. Many persons with strong leanings to the extremes of High Church doctrine and ceremonial, who could not go the great lengths he went, nevertheless sympathised with him and lent him indirect support. So that those who thought resistance possible were not without reason for the dread within them. But, the question whether the priest of St. Alban's would yield or not, was probably settled by the public, perhaps private expression of Dr. Pusey's opinions. In his letter to *The Times*, which we have reprinted, Dr. Pusey acquiesces in the judgment of Lord Cairns because, being only an exposition of the law, "it does not affect the consciences of Churchmen in itself." Deprived of the use of lighted candles, and incense, and genuflections, the Puseyite brethren, he thought, would discover and adopt new modes of showing their belief in "the Real Objective Presence;" and he intimated that the end sought could be accomplished without direct violation of the judgment. Reading this we felt little doubt that Mr. Mackonochie and his fellows would all surrender, at least in form, and bring down their theatrical observances to the level of what is allowed. The brethren of the new old lights are not yet prepared to create a violent schism in the Church by rushing out of its broad and tolerant limits, and striving to found a kind of Romanism, bastard alike in doctrine and ceremonial. They are not prepared to give up the manifest advantage of figuring as members of the Church of England, for the palpable disadvantages of being a dissenting sect halting half way to Rome. Nevertheless we see from the tone pervading the latter part of Dr. Pusey's letter that the judgment of Lord Cairns has been a severe trial to the spiritual pride, perhaps we ought to say the conscientious belief of the Ritualist. The Oxford Professor thinks he has discovered a weak place in the strong armour of Lord Cairns; he accuses the Highest Court of Appeal of laxity at one time and rigidity at another in the construction put on words; and he intimates, with unusual bitterness, that if this alleged practice is to rule, "it certainly will be the earnest desire and prayer of Churchmen that the precedent now being set as to the Irish establishment may be speedily followed as to the English." Desire and prayer, no doubt, but not action. Dr. Pusey has more than once been on the verge of revolt, but in the end his reverence for "the Church," or his inherent sense of propriety, or his perception of advantages, or all these have restained him, and kept him within the fold. We never expect to see a schism for the sake of mere ceremonials and symbolical pretetinesses, singularly pleasing to the young and fantastic. Men will hardly now-a-days risk social status for lighted candles and steaming censers and contortions of the limbs. They might fight or suffer for a doctrine, but doctrines are now rarely made grounds for prosecutions. Courts can declare and enforce the law, but they decline jurisdiction over intentions and opinions. If the Puseyites or Ritualists want to bring the contest to a head they should preach openly and plainly the Romanist doctrines they are alleged to believe, and not take refuge in "practice which represents doctrine;" said practice being a sorry approximation to the ornate ceremonies of the Roman Church, themselves, in so many cases, but the modern representatives of pagan forms, insensibly adopted and adapted by the earlier Christians. Puseyism and Ritualism are retrogressions, involving at return to superstitious uses refined, it may be, and artistic, but still superstitious; and involving who is still worse—what, perhaps, is the worst evil that can curse humanity—priestly supremacy.

Of that we have as little fear as of the predominance of Ritualism. To the latter Lord Cairns, as spokesman for the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, has given a mortal blow, by declaring that it is unlawful to use lighted candles in Churches unless it is dark; unlawful to "elevate the paten, and cup," and to kneel before the consecrated elements; unlawful to use incense and to mix water with wine in celebrating the Holy Communion. His judgment is marked by strength, grasp, moderation and unfaltering firmness; and it will stand out in bold relief among the best and soundest expositions of the law. It will not kill Rituatism—follies of that kind are long lived—but it will restrain the growing tendency towards that fatal limbo, and time will do the rest. The judgment is another proof of the great loss sustained by the nation in that ill-health which has compelled Lord Cairns to seek repose in the "sweet South."

ON the 1st of January six directors of the firm of Overend, Gurney & Co. (Limited), were charged before the Lord Mayor with the criminal offence of conspiring to deceive and defraud, of three millions sterling, Dr. Adam Thom and others who, on the faith of statements laid before them, became shareholders in the concern.

On the 27th of January these directors—two Gurneys, one Birkbeck, one Barclay, one Gordon, one Rennie—names well known—were committed for trial by the Lord Mayor, who, however, did not refuse to accept bail.

It would be impossible to say anything likely to increase the impressiveness of this brief statement of facts. But it may be tempered by remembering that the Judges of the Central Criminal Court will have to state the law of the case and take the verdict of a jury as to the facts. Yet even, when we give due weight to these considerations, we cannot help feeling and noting the startling character of a telegraphic announcement, which must send a cold shudder through the marrow of many a director.

WE learn that Government have appointed a Commission to inquire into the management of the G. I. P. Railway and the recent dreadful accident at Khandalla. It will probably consist of Mr. Bellasis or Mr. Havelock, Mr. Bayley, Colonel Trevor and Captain Henry.

A TELEGRAM, we believe, was yesterday received in Bombay from England intimating the death of Mr. Smith, partner in the firm of Smith Fleming and Co. He died of paralysis, at the age of 62, after an illness of two or three months.

OWING to failing health Major Gray, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, has obtained two years' leave to Europe, and will, in all probability, be succeeded by either Captain Turner, now Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, or Major G. S Mignon, of the Commissariat Department.

THE Government of Bombay recently asked the Government of India to contribute Rs. 100,000 towards the construction of a new Native General Hospital, which it was estimated would cost Rs. 238,341, and would accommodate 72 patients. The Government of India, however, have returned the proposition for further consideration, with the suggestion that so large a sum as Rs. 238,341 ought to provide accommodation for a larger number of patients. The average cost per patient according to the design will be Rs. 3,310, a sum, it is said, far in excess of the cost of hospitals for native troops in the North-Western Provinces, and Central India. In the opinion of the Viceroy a sum of Rs. 2,000 per patient ought to suffice.

THE proposal to establish a Marine Hospital at Bombay, for the benefit of seamen, seems deserving of sympathy and support. A petition, numerously signed, has been addressed to H. E. the Governor in favour of it, and there is some reason to expect it will be the means of obtaining what is asked for. There are many obvious things that might be said in support of the proposal, and perhaps a very important consideration is that the existence of a floating hospital would diminish the "loafing" which is at present such a pest in Bombay. On leaving the European General Hospital a sailor may go wherever his own sweet will leads him, and it is as likely as not that he will not go back at once to his ship. But that is only one argument among many.

GREAT inconvenience having been felt in the Bombay Post Office in consequence of letters from the Persian Gulf being adressed in Persian, Arabic, Hebrew and Armenian, the Gulf Post Offices at Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Singa, Bushir, Bussora, Bagdad and Muscat have been placed under the Chief Inspector of Post Offices in Sind who will see that the Post Masters at the station mentioned write all vernacular addresses in English.

ALL officers having claims chargeable to the Abyssinian Expedition are directed by an order in the Government Gazette to prefer them before the 28th February next.

THE Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay have issued sunnuds to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practice as pleaders in the districts set forth against their names:—Apparo Bholanath, Ahmedabad, and Sukkaram Narayan, Konkan.

UNDER the authority of the Government of India, it is notified in the "Bombay Government Gazette" that a medical officer in civil employ, who may pass in the vernacular of the district in which he is employed, will be entitled to a donation of Rs. 200, and should he pass the examination prescribed in Sections VIII. to X. of G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864, he will be entitled to the donation of Rs. 500.

IT is notified that Bombay Acts I. and II. of 1868 are extended to the Province of Sind. The Governor in Council has declared with reference to Act I. of 1868, that Deputy Collectors in Sind shall stand for Assistant Collectors in the Act, and, with reference to Act II., that the Commissioner in Sind shall stand for Revenue and Police Commissioner, and that the notification of the 16th December 1868 shall be in force in Sind.

WITH reference to the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, it has been announced by the Government of India that the privilege accorded by the Secretary of State for India to Uncovenanted Servants of counting pension under the old rules is to be granted only when the applicant's health requires him to retire from the service. No officer, therefore, who has not completed the full period of service qualifying for a pension under the new rules, can obtain a good service pension under the old rules without the production of a medical certificate that he is incapable of further service.

WITH reference to the Furlough Rules of 1868, it has been announced by the Government of India that, although an officer is not entitled to furlough by length of service, he can proceed to Europe under a medical certificate without loss of his appointment, drawing pay as laid down in Rule V. of the Regulations. Rule XIV. does not apply to the case of an officer who goes home for the first time since his admission to the service, but only to those who have already been absent on furlough and have not served three years in India since their last return to duty.

"INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION" seriously informs us—"It is rumoured, in well-informed Lahore circles, that Sir Donald MacLeod telegraphed from Calcutta 'Stop Dave Carson, till I return.' This is almost as good as Lord Mayo's Galle telegram,'.

THE Governor in Council has under section 2 of Bombay Act II. of 1868, declared the ferry between Surat and Gogo to be a public ferry.

THE British ship "Clarence" arrived at Madras from Gravesend last Friday with the iron screw piles and other materials to complete the necessary repairs of the Madras Pier.

THE Government of India, we read in the Lahore paper, has sanctioned Tallagang as a military station, and the 20th P. I. have been ordered to march there at once. No orders have yet been received on the subject of the re-distribution of the districts of the Rawul Pindee Division.

THE Government of Madras having shown that the services of a professional architect are required in that Presidency, the Viceroy has recommended to the Secretary of State the creation of the appointment of Consulting Architect to that Government on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

A RANGOON paper announces the death at Tharyetmyo of Captain Edward Bromhead of the 76th Regiment. Captain Bromhead was the eldest son of Sir Edward de Gonville Bromhead of Thurlby Hall in the County of Lincoln, was born on the 21st March 1832, and was consequently nearly 37 years of age at the time of his death. He originally belonged to H. M. 4th Regiment, but exchanged into the 76th. The family is one of great antiquity, though the Baronetcy was only created in 1806. The present Baronet was born 22nd January 1791, and will now be succeeded by his 2nd son, Benjamin Parnell Bromhead, Captain in H. M.'s 38th Regiment, born 22nd October 1838, or in case of his death by Lieutenant Charles James Bromhead of H. M. 24th Regiment. Captain Bromhead was apparently in the best of health a short time ago, and displayed his capabilities as the best rider at the flat races at Rangoon. He was a universal favourite with every one who knew him and was heart and soul an English sportsman. He was attacked with liver complaint on the 27th December last, and gradually sunk under it till Saturday, the 9th instant, when he expired, to the regret of his numerous and sorrowing friends and brother officers.

IT seems Calcutta also suffers from wretched public conveyances, and that Government there has taken the matter up. The "Englishman" says:—"As far back as September last, the attention of the chairman of the Municipality was drawn by the Lieutenant Governor to the character of the vehicles used as second class carriages and to the inferiority of the horses employed. A glance, however, at any of the carriage stands will show how little has yet been done in this direction."

THE friends of Colonel Primrose, C.S.I., late Adjutant General of the Madras Army, will be glad to hear that owing doubtless to the high opinion entertained of him by Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., Quarter-master General of the Army, as well as by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Strathnairn, and Sir Patrick Grant, there is every probability to his being appointed to succeed Colonel Mackenzie, whose term will shortly expire, as Adjutant General of the Army in Ireland. It is believed that as soon as Colonel Primrose is promoted to Major-General, he will be appointed to a divisional command in India.—*Madras Mail.*

WE learn from the "Rangoon Times" that the river steamer "Nerbudda," the property of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, was wrecked near the village of Tow, in the Bassein Creek, on Thursday morning, the 14th inst. She was on her downward voyage and during the previous day had grounded several times. On the night of the 13th she was anchored at the place above indicated, but it was not till about midnight that she was observed to be settling down. The specie and every moveable of value were at once conveyed to the flat which was alongside and all hands got safely out of the steamer before she finally sank at about 1 o'clock on Thursday morning.

THE Solicitor to Government has been requested to prepare an agreement with the Bank of Bengal for the establishment of a branch Bank at Rampore Bauliah. The agreement is to be drawn up in the terms of the agreement for the Cawnpore branch of the Bank. Under this agreement the Bank will receive no remuneration beyond the liberty to use the balances under certain conditions to be duly specified. The Government treasury business will be transferred to the Bank, but local officers are to be cautioned to be careful always to preserve a margin to their credit. The Government balances will not, in consequence of the arrangement, be allowed to fall below what they otherwise would be, and the disposal will in all cases be regulated by the principles which would have governed their disposition if they had continued to remain in the hands of Government.—*Englishman.*

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

A TELEGRAM was received in Bombay yesterday which stated that a Parsee named Ruttonjee Nanabhoy Maistree, who was seriously wounded by the accident at the Reversing Station, died in Poona on Wednesday. Two other men have also died of the injuries received by the same accident, making the total number of deaths eighteen.

The Coroner's jury, which conducted the investigation at the Reversing Station, after examining the incline guard Cogel, and the engine-driver Arton, came to the following verdict:—

"We, the undersigned, having inquired into the circumstances of the accident which happened this morning at the Reversing Station, Bhore Ghaut, and having viewed the bodies of the natives who were killed, do state on our oath that it is our opinion the accident is not attributable to either the driver or guard, or any one in charge of the train at the time: our verdict, therefore, is one of "accidental death in this case."

NEW JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

THE undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay and its dependencies, and have been requested to qualify by taking the prescribed oaths:—

Allen, William.	Knox, Walter.
Boevey, A. William Crawley.	La Touche, William Paget.
Cotgrave, T. M.	Le Messurier, Henry P.
Crawford, Douglas Beaufort.	Loch, Willie Walker.
De Ricci, James Hermann.	Major, Thomas Martin.
Druitt, George.	Ollivant, E. Charles Kayle.
Fenton, Frederick Arthur.	Searle, William Lycurgus.
Freeman, John Dawes.	Sinclair, William Frederick.
Haig, Charles Thomas.	Walker, James William.
Hammick, Stephen.	Winter, Henry Edward.
Hosking, Edward.	Wrottesley, Hugh Edward.
Hennessey, Septimus.	

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town of Bombay, and have also been requested to qualify.

Moroba Canoba.	Pereira, Wenceslaus.

VISIT OF SIR JOHN LAWRENCE TO MADRAS.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE arrived in Madras last Saturday morning at half past ten o'clock. The Honorable R. S. Ellis, Mr. Garstin, Captain Gore, the Honorable Mr. Napier, and Captain Dyer proceeded on board and on behalf of Lord Napier invited Sir John Lawrence to land. His Excellency then embarked in the Master Attendant's barge, which was fitted up for the occasion accompanied by the members of Lord Napier's Staff, and the Marquis of Blandford, Sir James Ferguson, Doctor Farquhar, and Colonel Lawrence (Resident at Nepaul who accompanies his brother to Ceylon.) Sir John landed at the Pier stairs, and was received by Colonel Fordyce, and Mr. Dalrymple, who conducted him to the cradle, in which the party were rapidly pulled across the gap in the Pier. On reaching the opposite end Sir John was met by Lord Napier, with whom he entered one of the saloon carriages and was pushed to the shore end of the Pier. Here under a tent Lady Napier, and a large assemblage of Military and Civil Officers were assembled. Sir John Lawrence and Lord Napier drove off escorted by the Governor's Body Guard, via the Island, the Government House park, St. Thome and the Adyar to Guindy.

ADVANCES FOR PURCHASING OR BUILDING MESS-HOUSES.

IN supersession of existing orders on the subject, it is notified that advances will be given by Government to British Regiments for the purchase or building of Mess-houses, not exceeding three years' Mess allowance, on the understanding that this allowance is wholly withheld until the advance is repaid, and a Fire Insurance on the building effected.

In cases of purchase, a Policy of Insurance against fire, endorsed to the Secretary of State for India, and a copy of the Government sanction, should accompany the Commanding Officer's bill for the amount of advance, which should be preferred on the Circle Paymaster, who will pay it by a cheque in favour of that Officer, sent through the Regimental Paymaster. The Policy will eventually be forwarded by the Circle Paymaster to the Military Accountant for deposit in his Office until the advance shall be repid in full.

When an advance is given for building, a Fire Insurance should be effected as soon as the building is completed, and the Quarter Master General's Department will be responsible that this is attended to, the Policy being endorsed to the Secretary of State for India and transmitted to the Military Accountant through the Circle Paymaster.

On the completion of the building the Commanding Officer will report the same for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, and furnish a certificate that the policy has been prepared and transmitted as directed.

Repayment of these advances will be made by the Regimental Paymaster charging the Mess allowance in his disbursements, and crediting from the other side. The needful subsidiary instructions will be issued by the Military Accountant, with the approval of the Controller.

Applications for advances should be made through Officers Commanding Stations to the Quarter Master General of the Army.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ELECTION PETITIONS.

LONDON, 26TH JANUARY.

Mr. Onslow has been declared duly elected for Guildford.

The Dumfries-shire petition has been withdrawn.

Sir R. Glass has been unseated for Bewdley.

Mr. R. Green Price has relinquished his seat for Radnor in favour of Lord Hartington, who had failed to obtain a seat at the general election.

The Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, of St. Alban's, Holborn, has obeyed the Privy Council judgment regarding the Rubric.

FRANCE.

Mr. Burlinghame, the Chinese Ambassador, was received at the Tuileries yesterday.

Some diplomatic correspondence is now being published, wherein it is stated that France wishes to withdraw her troops from Rome, but is prevented from doing so by a continuance of hostile projects against the Pope.

TURKEY.

A circular letter has been issued by the Porte, expressing the satisf

Rhine travelling is that it was the best return for my money I ever had. The fare from Alexandria to Venice, first class, is about £12, and one could reach London via the Brenner Pass and the Rhine for £20 at most. If the Rhine steamer were taken as far as Rotterdam, and thence steamer to London, £20 would cover the whole expenses necessary for the journey between Alexandria and London, even allowing sufficient to cover hotel expenses during short stays on the way.

Whatever way one views the matter of going home viâ Italy, there can be no question but the Italian routes offer the greatest advantages in every way. If one goes via Marseilles there is nothing worth seeing on the way but Paris, and this city, I presume, has been seen at least a dozen times by most Englishmen in India. If one goes by Trieste and Vienna it is not going precisely as the crow flies, and there is very little to see. The steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's are all that can be desired, but the land route from Trieste is far too long and uninteresting. The routes viâ Italy offer the following advantages. 1st—They are far cheaper than any other as the cost of getting to London viâ Italy is about the same as that necessary for reaching Europe by any other route. 2nd—Italy offers the greatest attractions to sight-seers and tourists, and it will be sufficient on this point for your readers to peruse the letter recently published in your columns, and which I have already alluded to. 3rd—The routes from Italy either run through or are adjacent to the most interesting countries and places, and the most interesting river in Europe.

The Italians are leaving no stone unturned to get the Indian mail route altered from Marseilles to Brindisi. Recently, I believe, they made overtures about a supplementary mail—to leave London about twelve hours after the mail viâ Marseilles—being sent viâ Brindisi to India and the East generally, but I have not heard that so far the matter has been successful. The Italian Postmaster General, in a recent report to his Government, devotes nine pages to the Brindisi route and winds up with the following:—"La preminenza della via di Brindisi per gli scambi fra L'Europa e l'Oriente non è ormai piu discutibile. 'E un fatto che parla da sè, e basta gettare uno sguardo sulla carta e sulle tabelle che stanno annesse alle presente Relazione perché a colpio d'occhio emerga evidente, incontrastibile la superiorità della linea d' Italia su quella di Marsiglia, sea che si adotti Cenisio, la via del sia che si preferiscano il Brennero e più tarde il Sempione. Nel dedalo delle ferovie che S' intrecciano al di là delle Alpi potrá forse l'occhio smarrirsi nella ricerca di quella linea, che negli interessi delle varie citta d'Europa verso l'oriente offra maggiori vantaggi per brevitá di distanze, per economia di prezzi, per garanzia di regolare servizio, ma queste vie, questi itinerari, non potranno a meno di tendere tutti ad un solo obbiettivo, ad un centro unico: BRINDISI."

The whole of the shareholders, four in number, interested in the making of the new docks and breakwater at Alexandria, arrived about a fortnight ago, and it is now said the last of the obstacles which prevented the commencement of the works have been removed. It need hardly be stated that the four gentlemen in question—Messrs McClean, Elliot, Kinnaird and Greenfield—are large capitalists when they unaided are able themselves to furnish the enormous sums required for carrying out this gigantic enterprise.

There are contradictory reports about the Prince of Wales's coming. I was assured a day or two ago that a telegram was received saying that he would come, but that the Princess would not. It would be disagreeable for the future Queen of England to be in a country whose ruler's sovereign was at war with her brother. As the object of the proposed journey was to benefit the health of the Princess, I can hardly think that her husband will come without her.

There is to be a great ball given by the Viceroy on the 18th at Cairo, and if the Greco-Turkish question be satisfactorily arranged before then, it is probable we may have their Royal Highnesses as the most distinguished guests on the date named.

The Viceroy is spending his money most profusely at present. Balls, races, &c, have not sufficed for the purpose. There is now a very expensively erected theatre and a costly theatrical troupe in full operation at Cairo. For the information of those through-travellers who may find time to visit Cairo I think it as well to state "La Grande Duchesse" has been already put upon the stage and that Madlle. Schneider, "the Viceroy's old and tried friend," is expected, as the official journal says, "incessement." We are to have operas, bouffes and comedies, and the prices of admission range from half a crown up to one pound sixteen. In consequence of the projected opening of the Suez Canal in October next, the Egyptian Government has decided on the erection of three light-houses, of the best class, on the Mediterranean coast in the neighbourhood of the Canal. There will be one at Cape Burlos, another not far from Damietta, and a third at Port Said. The Suez Canal Company has been entrusted with the preliminary arrangement of the matter.

11TH JANUARY.

The late arrival of the mails from Southampton has induced me to keep my letter open for the latest news.

I have just been told by the very best authority that a telegram has been received from the Prince of Wales saying he may be expected here on the 16th.

DURBAR AT RAJCOTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 24TH JANUARY.

A DURBAR was held at noon yesterday in the Agency for the purpose of presenting Khan Bahadoor Syud Ulvee bin Abdoola with a gold medal for his distinguished loyalty and good services (owing to this native officer not being in the regular army he was ineligible for the Order of Merit, and the medal was ordered to be given him by the Supreme Government on the recommendation of the Bombay Government and the present and former Political Agents as a special case) and for communicating to their Highnesses the Jam of Nowanuggur and the Takore Saheb of Bhownuggur the sentiments of the Home Government for the loyalty and good feeling evinced by them in their *khuresta* of congratulation on the success of the British arms in Abyssinia.

The Durbar was well attended. All the officers in the station, military and civil, were present on the occasion, as were also several Chiefs and their Kamdars, Vakeels, &c. Among the Chiefs were H. H. the JAM, 1st class; the Raja of Vankaneer, the Takores of Dhrole, Rajcote, and Gondul, 2nd class; the Chiefs of Malia and Gowreedhur, and the Kattees of Jeytpore and Bagusra.

A guard of honour from the 18th Regiment N. I. was stationed opposite the porch, and presented arms as each Chief arrived and departed.

The hero of the day, Khan Bahadoor Syud Ulvee, was brought into the Durbar-room and presented to the Political Agent by Captain Russell, Political Assistant, E. D. Colonel Anderson then, in presenting the medal to the Khan Bahadoor, noticed his long services extending over a period of seventeen years in the Agency with credit to himself and satisfaction to all Political Agents; and hoped he would long live to wear the medal, that he leave it as an heir-loom to his sons, and that it would be an incentive to others to follow in his footsteps. The Khan Bahadoor bowed his acknowledgments.

After this the Political Agent addressed the Chiefs present, informing them that he had received the orders of Government to communicate to their Highnesses the Jam of Nowanuggur and the Takore Saheb of Bhownuggur, a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, stating that the loyalty and good feeling evinced by these Chiefs in their *khurestas* of congratulation on the success of the British arms in Abyssinia had been greatly appreciated by Her Majesty's Government. He thanked H. H. the Jam then present, and requested the head Vakeel of the Bhownuggur State, Sowlall Somjee, to communicate thanks to H. H., in the name of the British Government for the excellent spirit shown by them, which would not be forgotten. All the officers present rose up and expressed their congratulations to H. H. the Jam, who seemed much pleased with this cordial appreciation of what he had done.

The Political Agent, again addressing the Jam, said he had a pleasing duty to perform, namely, to read out the resolution of Government on a subject connected with grievances which the Borah community in Cutch were labouring under through the undue influences of the Mahajun (or Banian) community.

Colonel Anderson then directed the judicial Sheristedar to read out in the vernacular the purport of the resolution, which was to the effect that Government were glad to find that the disabilities under which the Borah community had been labouring through the undue influence of the Mahajuns were gradually being removed, and despite the odium thrown on Nowanuggur, as the place from which they had originated, by the Cutch Political Agent's informant, H. H. the Jam was deserving of great credit for the enlightened measures he had taken for the removal of those grievances, and Government requested that their appreciation of those measures should be communicated to H. H. the Jam on a suitable opportunity.

The Political Agent, after the reading of this resolution, rose, and addressing H. H. in Guzerathi, thanked him for what he had done, and turning to the other Chiefs present, impressed upon them the necessity of removing all obnoxious restrictions from their subjects, giving equal rights to all sects, and not allowing one to domineer over the other, reminding them, also, that it was only by such enlightened measures as those adopted by H. H. the Jam that they lived in the hearts of their people, &c., and gained their affections and loyal attachment. He hoped the time had now come when they would see this and give no cause of complaint to their subjects.

In conclusion the Political Agent directed a communication from the Bombay Government, forwarding copy of proceedings, held by Colonel Keatinge in Rajpootana, regarding the removal of restrictions on the export of grain, &c., in consequence of the famine in that country, to be read by the Sheristedar in the vernacular. Colonel Anderson then said he had only that morning received the resolution, but had previously directed his Assistants to communicate with the Chiefs in their districts and obtain their co-operation in this movement. This province had been unfortunate in its rain-fall, and though there was not actual famine, the crops were mostly only half the usual out-turn, still he would beg of them to look upon it as a work of charity, and remove every kind of restriction on the export of grain. They had already remitted all taxes on this account, and Government had fully appreciated their liberality on this point, and he felt sure they would one and all join in aiding by such means in their power those of their less fortunate brethren in the north. He said he would direct Colonel Keatinge's papers to be circulated, and invited their cordial co-operation in the measures therein proposed.

After the distribution of *pan-sooparee* and nosegays, Colonel Anderson led H. H. the Jam to his carriage, and the Durbar dissolved.

Occasional public gatherings like this tend a great deal to beget feelings of amity between the Agency officials and the Chiefs of the province, and the extremely courteous manner in which the Chiefs and others were treated by Colonel Anderson and his Assistants seems to have given great satisfaction. It is at such meetings that each Chief learns the estimation in which he is held by the Governm.ent, and is thus led to earn a good name for himself by encouraging measures of reform in his State. H. H. Jam seemed much interested in the proceedings, and it is to be hoped they will be followed with further good results in the administration of his State.

TANNA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TANNA, 27TH JANUARY.

OUR *sahib logue*, who have been absent at the Broach Exhibition, have returned, apparently highly delighted with everything they saw. They have recommenced their labours in their respective capacities, and, perhaps, with renewed energy.

Iron works, evidently intended to be of an extensive kind, have been established here, close by the railway station. Among the numerous preparations for active business, may be noticed nearly two hundred of Addis' patent wheels. Too much cannot be said either for the invention or for the workmanship, executed in England. The wheels promise advantages very desirable, especially in this country, while repeated and severe tests bear testimony of durability. The establishment, under the management of so experienced and active a young gentleman as Mr. Klingelhoeffer, will doubtlessly prove successful.

The re-construction of the jail has been entrusted to Dr. Wiehe, Inspector General of Prisons. It seems an anomaly to allot the execution of a work, justly within the province of the P. W. D. Engineers, to a doctor, but this is easily explained to your readers interested in the matter, for Mr. Addis, Local Funds Engineer here, has consented to bestow all necessary engineering attention with the assistance of a competent staff of subordinates. It is to be regretted that there have been some essential points either lost sight of or intentionally omitted in the re-construction of our jail. The most important of these belong to the chapter of sanitary considerations. The mortality hereabouts, resulting chiefly from decomposing matter, is alarming, and the neglect to apply a remedy shameful. But it is intended nevertheless, to continue a jail containing nearly a thousand souls, in a place where necessarily refuse matter will accumulate and impregnate the air with foul and deadly gases. It is, besides, in the heart of the town. This cannot be too much lamented or deprecated. Seemingly the authorities have acted precipitately in this matter. This thought is forced upon one from a knowledge that there are very desirable sites within a safe and convenient distance of the town. For instance, there is a fine piece of land, not far from Mr. Dixon's hill residence, flanked by large sweet water tanks, offering every facility for acting consistently with proper principles of jail construction, lodging and maintaining the inmates with opportunities of industry which (with proper management) might yield an equivalent, if not more, than the sum now debited to the Government, expended for jail purposes.

A case rather of a serious nature, in which are concerned a high official of your city, as complainant, and others of comparatively lesser magnitude as defendants, for depredations committed within the limits of this district. It is whispered that arrangements are on foot for compromising the matter. If happily effected, our Deputy Collector may have reason, for one, to feel thankful as it would relieve him from the trouble of an investigation.

We have one very strong grievance here, relating to the inspection of articles of food. It is not in keeping with the usual discretion and foresight of our municipal president, Mr. Furreed, to retain a Brahmin for discharging the duties of inspecting fish, beef, mutton, &c. The consequences are that very inferior provisions, dangerous at times, to consume, are passed as saleable, for it could not be said with truth, and with justice to this Brahmin, that he subjects articles of food of this class to proper examination, for if he did so, he would be branded as an outcaste or persecuted for disregarding his religious precepts while outwardly professing adherence to them.

Our town is unsafe to perambulate in after nightfall. We have dangerous visitors of the feline race. Sometime ago Tanna was the habitation of a cub, and an equally desperate animal, known only as bob, and we felt thankful indeed when they deserted us. But now we have prowling about one tiger, one cheetah, and two cubs, and only on the 21st at one o'clock P.M., as a poor toddy-climber was descending a toddy tree, after having performed the necessary operations for draining the flower stock, he was pounced on by one of these brutes and struck to the ground with great violence. A few yards off were Mr. Dixon's sepoys returning from an excursion, and perceiving the danger they almost at the instant rushed forward, yelling frantically and rescued the man, but unfortunately a little too late to save the victim from a severe grasp of the throat. The poor fellow shortly after breathed his last from the effects in the hospital here.

THE RAID OF A HILL TRIBE INTO CACHAR.

THE following telegram has been received by the Government of Bengal:—

Cachar, 22nd January.—No further news of the Loshais.

Two men of the seventh were shot at in the Jungles near Jeerighat.

We suspect Kanie Singh's adherents, and are watching the frontier narrowly.

Gokool Singh was sent down to Dacca last night with a strong guard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUB MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The final *hookum* I believe has at last been received from the Government of India about the redistribution of the Sub Medical Service, and it is said the old hands must pass a course of Medical education at the Grant Medical College before they can be promoted to the rank of Honorary Assistant Surgeon, and, if dame rumour speaks true, they are to have six months grace. It is also said there are to be only three senior Apothecaries. The new rules at para. 7 distinctly state that "one tenth of the effective establishment of Apothecaries," that is to say one in every ten. The number of Apothecaries sanctioned by Government is 41, which will give the Sub Medical Establishment four Senior Apothecaries instead of three as it is rumoured. Our excellent Inspector General Indian Medical Service would never allow such a mistake to be made and deprive the S. M. S. of one of its highest prizes. Of course this is all hearsay, and we wait anxiously looking out for the orders daily. A. B.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 28th, 12-13 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; ; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 26th January, via Russia, 25th January.

WEATHER REPORT.

GALLE, 27th, 9 A.M.—Weather calm and fine, thermometer 86.

LEAVE IN INDIA.

THE following is a letter from the officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated 30th November 1868, to the address of the Adjutant General Bengal Army.

"SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 1709, dated 11th instant, with its enclosures regarding an application for extension of leave on medical certificate from Colonel———, of the Bengal Infantry, and to request that it may be intimated to that Officer, with a view of obviating the chance of misconception, that, under Clause XXVI. of the new Furlough Rules of 1868, an Officer can only obtain leave in India on medical certificate with retention of Indian allowances for a total consecutive period of one year. If leave so taken is extended beyond that limit, the whole period of absence—subsequent to the date from which the new rules came into force—will be converted into furlough, and the allowances adjusted accordingly, the retention of appointment, in the case of an Officer holding one, being dependent on the amount and date of leave previously taken.

As leave taken in India prior to the introduction of the rules of 1868, does not affect an Officer's claim or position in regard to leave taken subsequently, Colonel ———'s limit of one year would reckon from 1st July last. As leave obtained on these terms might not suit the views and interests of Colonel———, he is at liberty to adhere to the old rules should he prefer to do so, his leave not having yet been sanctioned under the rules of 1868; but his election in this respect must be final.

In the event of other applications for leave in India of a similar nature, it would be desirable that the applicants should clearly understand what would be their position if the limit of 12 months was exceeded; and as regards applications for extension from Officers already on leave on 1st July last they should be specially warned as to the date from which the limit reckons. —I am &c., (Signed) A. Broom, Colonel, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India."

BOMBAY.

THE ship *Windsor Castle* has been engaged by Government as a transport for duty in connection with the reliefs of the Bombay army.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Punjab* has also been chartered by Government for the period the Bombay Marine steamer *Coromandel* has been diverted from her trooping duties.

THE tender of the ship *Cospatrick* has been accepted by Government for the conveyance of troops to Rangoon and Madras.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to learn of the sudden death of Captain W. D. Laws of the ship *Andromeda*. He seemed in his usual health when he rose yesterday, and died—of heart disease—an hour or two afterwards.

MR. C. H. DEWEY, district traffic superintendent G. I. P. Railway, now at Poona, we hear has been transferred to Byculla.

MR. TARLETON, 1st Class Barrack Master at Kurrachee, will proceed to England on medical certificate during the course of next month.

MR. MUDDUN SHRICRISHNAJEE, a solicitor of the High Court, has been appointed Principal Sudder Ameen at Kaira.

MR. MANOCKJEE COWASJEE ENTEE has been appointed Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, in the room of Mr. Cazee Shaboodeen.

THE UNIVERSITY.—A meeting of the Senate of the University will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Saturday next, at 5 P.M.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.—The subject for the year 1869 for the Homejee Cursetjee prize is "The Indus." The prize, consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200, will be awarded for the best poem by a University student, in accordance with certain published conditions. The competitive poems should be the written in heroic metre, or in the Spenserian stanza, and should not exceed 150 lines in length.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.—The (Roman Catholic) Archbishop of Goa is expected to spend some days in Bombay *en route* to Europe, and Mr. Fernandes, the Vice Consul for Portugal, has called a meeting of the Catholics who are subject to the Archbishop's jurisdiction for the purpose of voting an address. The meeting, as will be seen from an advertisement, is to be held on the 1st proximo.

SHOLAPORE SUB-COLLECTORATE.—From the general weather report of the Sholapore sub-collectorate for the past season it appears that the rain-fall was more or less general throughout the sub-collectorate. Khureef and rubbee crops were middling. The cotton crops almost failed. Cholera was prevalent for some days in October and November, and made slight attacks on the people.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.—At the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Scoble, on behalf of Mr. Stephen Burstall, obtained adecree against Bharmull Purbut for Rs. 3,054, principal and interest of three promissory notes, each for Rs. 1,000. Further interest was given at 9 per cent. from 9th instant till judgment, and for Rs. 270 expenses.

THE PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—The Governor in Council has, under the provisions of Section XXII. of Act XV. of 1865, appointed Messrs. Merwanjee Manekjee Setna, and Nusserwanjee Manekjee Petit, to be delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under that Act, within the local limits of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay, vice Messrs. Jehangerjee Dadabhoy Tarapoorwalla, and Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, resigned.

THE MINT.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 64,86,110, the value of the silver not assayed being Rs. 42,87,582; of the total, 64 lakhs belonged to the Currency Department.

THE CURRENCY.—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 22nd January, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 15th idem:—

		22nd Jan.	15th Jan.
Rs.	10 Note	Rs. 23,84,790	Rs. 23,57,730
Rs.	20 "	Rs. 15,02,360	Rs. 14,63,400
Rs.	50 "	Rs. 21,23,250	Rs. 20,62,050
Rs.	100 "	Rs. 49,85,700	Rs. 49,74,500
Rs.	500 "	Rs. 16,66,500	Rs. 19,70,500
Rs.	1,000 "	Rs. 2,83,09,000	Rs. 2,76,72,000
	Total	Rs. 4,09,73,600	Rs. 4,05,06,180

ACCIDENT.—A groom in the employ of Bhaoo Russool, while driving a carriage on the Parell road on Wednesday last, accidentally fell from the coach box and was severely hurt. He was immediately removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 26th January, was 333, being a decrease of 53 as compared with the preceding week, 2 more than the total of the week ending 28th January 1868, and 70 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 70 births were reported.

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city:—

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accident & Violence.	Unknown causes & Deaths of still-born.	Total of deaths in the week ending 9th of still-born.	
Colaba	19,161			1	...	4			5	3
Fort, Southern	2,455				1	...			1	...
Fort, Northern	39,258			1	4	7			12	4
Esplanade	7,869				1	1			1	...
Mandvie	75,402		3	3	11	17			17	15
Mandvee	41,152		1	3	12	16			16	4
Cumbala	41,442		1	10	25	36			36	7
Gomberjharee	63,020	2		16	14	31			31	7
Dongree	60,259		4	1	4	6	2		17	9
Bhobeetalao	71,795	1	1	1	7	12			22	1
Phanuswaree	22,529	1			2	7			10	...
Bhoolehswur	50,282		1		2	10			13	2
Kharatalao	23,451	1			3	6			10	8
Kumbharwara	23,083	4			2	6			14	4
Khetwaree	29,177	4	3	1	4	8			20	...
Girgaum	21,505	2	1		4	1			8	...
Chuputee	9,184	5	1			4			10	...
Walkeshwur	10,006	1		1		1			3	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144					2			2	...
Mazagon	21,784				8	5			13	1
Tarwaree	9,462				2	1			3	3
Kamatheepoora	81,675	4	13	1	15	14			47	...
Parel	7,002					7			4	...
Sewree	5,042									...
Sion	12,078				1	...			1	...
Mahim	19,450				2	7			9	...
Worlee	10,211									1
Harbour	32,582	1				...			1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...					8			8	...
Bombay	816,362	20	34	6	93	176	2	333		70
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		29	18	5	217	130	9	403		...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Boodhist—Jain, &c	15	Jew	3
Brahmin	13	Native-Christian	10
Kingeet	1	Indo-European	1
Bhatia	1	European	2
Hindoo of other Caste	154	Negro-African	1
Hindoo out-caste	11	Chinese	1
Mussulman	82	Other & Unknown Races	...
Parsee	17	All Races	333
	314		

Total of the corresponding week in the preceding year, week ending 21st January 1868 334

THE SACRED CONCERT.

THE committee having determined to admit free the children of the several schools of Bombay to the full rehearsal on Monday next, the 1st Feb., it is requested that the heads of the respective schools will furnish by to-day, to the honorary secretary, W. Paris, Esq., Marine Lines, a statement of the probably number of children who will attend on this occasion, with the names of the masters and mistresses who will accompany their charges. It is desirable that very young children should not be included in this invitation.

POWERS OF THE BOMBAY SHIPPING MASTER.

YESTERDAY the Chief Justice and Sir Joseph Arnould gave judgment in the application by Captain Lewis, of the *Glen Tilt*, regarding the discretionary powers of the Shipping Master. Their Lordships held that the Shipping Master has a discretionary power to refuse his sanction to the discharge of seamen even though these consent, and so dismissed the rule. As Mr. Phear had given a judgment to the opposite effect at Calcutta, the Court found each party liable for his own costs. We expect to publish the learned judgment of the Court to-morrow.

SHRI MANKESHWAR FAIR.

THE annual fair of Shri Mankeshwar is at present being celebrated at the temple of that name situated close by the Byculla station of the G. I. P. Railway. Wednesday was the opening evening and there was then an assemblage of several thousands of natives eager to do pooja, see the illuminations, or otherwise interest themselves. Mr. Hansraj Karamsi Narmal, the lord of the manor, had his property nicely illuminated and a selection of fireworks, some of them very fine, was displayed for several hours. These were witnessed by the immense gathering of natives in the grounds, and by numerous other spectators—including a number of Europeans—assembled in the house of the proprietor at his invitation. The son of Shree Runmulsing, K.C.S.I., the Rajah of Drangadra, attended by his guard, was present during the evening. The fair lasts till Sunday.

PROPOSAL FOR A MARINE HOSPITAL AT BOMBAY.

WE understand that a petition in the following terms has been sent in to the Local Government, who have it at present under consideration. It bears, we learn, ninety-eight signatures, amongst them those of many ship-captains who have for very many years frequented this port. We understand that the proposal is supported by gentlemen whose official position gives their opinions weight and who are certain to be consulted by Government on the subject:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir R. SEYMOUR V. FITZGERALD, K. C. S. I., &c., &c., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

The Petition of the undersigned Masters of Merchant vessels, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

HUMBLY SHEWETH—That there are, (on an average), about 250 merchant vessels lying in Bombay harbour whose crews amount to over 5,000 men, and that in consequence of the generally crowded state of the European General Hospital it is frequently impossible for sick seamen, who have no means of securing attendance on board ship, to gain admission into the European hospital.

2. That in consequence of the great distance from the shore at which vessels are sometimes anchored, and the difficulty of obtaining suitable land conveyance for sickmen landed at the bunders, instances have occurred in which the sick have had to be reconveyed to their ships, after having been brought to the shore, without even obtaining medical aid.

3. That your petitioners would suggest to your Excellency, with the view to remedying this evil, the desirability of establishing a Marine Hospital for Bombay harbour, which should be placed under the charge of an experienced resident medical officer, who should be required to reside on board the hospital hulk, and who would consequently be available for attendance on sick seaman and others at all times and at all seasons.

4. Your petitioners would point respectfully, in illustration of the desirability of establishing a floating hospital, to the advantages of *free ventilation*, cleanliness, good diet, and constant medical supervision which can only be secured afloat, and to the advantages which were experienced by the establishment of floating hospital in Annesley Bay.

5. Your petitioners would suggest respectfully that the establishment of such an hospital would confer a great boon upon the seafaring men frequenting this port, and would tend to prevent, in no small degree, the spread of dangerous and contagious diseases amongst seamen, who, when they are discharged from the European hospital, are left to wander about the native town (from whence they are too often taken to the police cells in a state of helpless intoxication); until such time as they feel disposed to proceed to their vessels. The floating hospital could be made self-supporting by a rate, per ton, being levied by Government, on all ships visiting the port, and arrangements could easily be made by which patients discharged from the hospital hulk, could be sent on board their own ships, and thus relieve your petitioners from the necessity of having a medical man from the shore, attached, as it were, to each ship, at excessive cost, and whose attendance cannot always be secured in critical moments of sickness or of accident on boardship. And your petitioners, will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, January 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel J. C. P. Prescott, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

Surgeon Major J. F. Shekleton, Bombay Medical Establishment, Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Surgeon Major W. Collum, Assay Master, Bombay Mint.

Assistant Surgeon J. Davies, Civil Surgeon, Carwar.

Second Captain C. P. Theobald, R.A., is appointed Brigade Major to the Inspector of Artillery, vice Captain Holberton, whose tenure has expired.

The undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Michael Robert Bruce, 20th January 1869.

Captain Frederick Talbot Cornewall, 23rd January 1869.

The following appointments are made in the Quarter Master General's Department, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel W. V. Shewell, appointed Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army:—

Major T. J. Holland, Assistant Quarter Master General, to be Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, from the 20th February 1868, vice Shewell.

Captain R. L. Campbell, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to be Assistant Quarter Master General from the 20th February 1868, vice Holland.

Major B. H. Pottinger is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General on the Establishment, vice Campbell, from the date of his present acting appointment., viz., 28th June 1867. This Officer will take rank in the Quarter Master General's Department from the date of his appointment as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General to the Abyssinian Field Force, viz. 28th August 1867.

Captain J. Sexton, H. M.'s 95th Foot, is confirmed as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General on the Establishment from the 21st September 1867. This Officer will continue to act in his present appointment of Assistant Quarter Master General until further orders.

The services of Assistant Surgeon E. Sexton, M.D., of the Bombay Medical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Financial Department, for appointment as Officiating Deputy Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint.

The furlough to Europe granted in General Order No. 826, of 19th December 1868, to Captain J. Brown, Staff Corps, is cancelled, and that Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule XV. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Jones, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednuggur, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

With reference to G. O. No. 10, of 9th instant, which is hereby cancelled, Brigade Quarter Master Serjeant Andrew Munro, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances in India, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital on his claim to pension.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Cordeaux, Magistrate F. P. in the Rutnagherry District, is invested with powers under Section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals in that district from decisions in criminal cases tried by Officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Azum Oolnaram Urjoonalal, Mamletdar of Chicklee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, in the Surat District.

Azum Ochunlal Vijialal, First Carkoon of Hansote, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, in the Surat District.

Mr. G. Ayerst is appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Surat, assumed charge of his duties on the 18th instant, at 10 A.M.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. S. H. Phillpotts to be Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Surat.

Mr. A. L. Spens to be Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Ahmedabad, but to act, until further orders, as Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum, for the detached station of Kulladghee, as ordered in Government Notification of 8th instant.

Mr. G. Ayerst to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Ahmedabad until further orders.

Mr. J. K. Naylor to be Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Rutnagherry.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniell to act as under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Political, and Educational Departments, and to perform the duties of Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, vice Mr. Wedderburn, or until further orders.

Mr. C. B. Izon to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapoor, vice Mr. Hunter, or until further orders.

Mr. A. C. Watt to be Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Sattara, and to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Poona, until further orders.

Mr. J. W. Walker, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. J. L. Johnstone, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magsitrate of the Second Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Messrs. A. L. Spens and R. White respectively delivered over and received charge of the Canara Adawlut on the 22nd instant.

Mr. R. White, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Canara, made the necessary declaration of Office, as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866, on the 22nd instant.

Mr. Satyendranath Tagore to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Sattara, until further orders.

Rao Bahadoor Mudun Shrikrishnajee to be Principal Sudder Ameen at Kaira.

Rao Bahadoor Bholanath Sarabhai to be Principal Sudder Ameen at Tanna.

Rao Bahadoor Krishnarao Vittul Vinchoorkur to be Principal Sudder Ameen at Sattara.

Mr. J. J. Saldanha to be Principal Sudder Ameen at Dharwar.

Rao Bahadoor Vinayek Govind Chobul to be Principal Sudder Ameen at Kulladghee.

Rao Bahadoor Bhawoo Myral to be Principal Sudder Ameen at Dhoolia.

Rao Bahadoor Mookoondrai Muneerai to be Principal Sudder Ameen at Surat.

Rao Bahadoor Poorcoshotam Sideshwur Bemwale to be Principal Sudder Ameen at Rutnagherry.

Rao Bahadoor Krishnajee Vishnu Limaya to be Principal Sudder Ameen at Ahmednuggur.

Rao Bahadoor Virabhadra Madiwalaya to be Principal Sudder Ameen at Carwar.

Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Entee, appointed to act as Deputy Collector in Broach, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Surat District.

Mr. Oomedram Runchordass, Deputy Collector of the Fourth Class, appointed to do duty in the Punch Mahals, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Punch Mahals District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Entee to be District Deputy Collector in the Ahmedabad District, vice Mr. Kazee Shaboodeen, but to act as Deputy Collector in Broach, in the Surat District.

Mr. Oomedram Runchordass to be a Deputy Collector of the Fourth Class, and to do duty in the Punch Mahals, vice Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Entee.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Girdhurlal Ruttonlal, L.M., in charge of the Shikarpoor Charitable Dispensary, performed the duties of the Civil Surgeon at that station in addition to his own, from the 11th to the 18th November 1868, both days inclusive.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave for eighteen months, on medical certificate, granted by Notification of 11th March last, to the Reverend M.M. Rose, Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland, is commuted to two years' furlough under the New Furlough Rules.

NOTIFICATION BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has been pleased to appoint William Loudon, Esq., Administrator General, to be official Trustee of Bombay, vice Andrew Richard Scoble, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Thursday, 28th January.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate; J. E. C. PRYCE, Esq.; and DADOBA PANDOORUNG, Esq.)

A CASE UNDER THE MUNICIPAL ACT.—The case against Messrs. Wishwanath Atmaram, Narayen Crustna Laud, Bhickoo Bunsara Dulvie, and Anundrao Cassinath, at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner, was again called on for hearing this day. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 2,622-15-3, from the defendants, being the amount of expenses incurred in cleaning the Bholeshwur tank, of which they were owners or trustees.

Mr. Leathes appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Taylor for the first defendant, and Mr. Leith for the others.

Burj

THE VICEROY OF INDIA AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES.")

Lord Mayo's chief object for loitering in Egypt was to see the Suez Canal, and ascertain for himself its practical working and merits. With this view we all made a start on the afternoon of the 27th of November for Ismailia, the present head-quarters of the Canal Company. Accompanied by Egyptian and French officials, we made a very good run to this place by rail, partly through the land of Goshen, which hardly struck one as being a desirable locality for our friends the Israelites, although no doubt the face of the country has greatly changed since then.

At Ismailia we were received by M. de Lesseps and others, who put us up and entertained us most comfortably for the night. A char-à-banc, drawn by four mules, conveyed Lord Mayo and Lord Napier, and other carriages of various sorts the rest of the party, from the station to M. de Lesseps' house, where we found a large party assembled to meet us, including several French naval officers and the Russian Count and Countess de Jarbelle, travelling *en route* to India.

You will forgive me, I know, for giving you a slight sketch of the canal, which will assist you in some measure to understand my after description of it. It commences, as you know, from Port Said, 140 miles from Alexandria, is about 120 miles long, and runs to Suez through Lakes Menzaleh, Timsah, and Amer. We commenced our tour on the morning of the 29th November, making a start before daybreak to our little steamboats on Lake Timsah. This, formerly a marsh, and now a lake, from the waters of the Mediterranean having been poured into it by the canal, was orginally, according to M. de Lesseps, the northern boundary of the Red Sea. Passing some little way through it we soon entered the canal, which at once showed signs of the magnitude of the enterprise. From this lake to Port Said the work of excavation is now being entirely carried on by enormous dredges—60 in number—worked by 50-horse power engines. Their machinery is beautiful, and the mode in which they are moved from place to place simple and ingenious. It is, indeed, marvellous to see these enormous engines floating in 2½ to 3 feet of water, biting their way into the dry banks, or raising masses of sand from a considerable depth, and depositing it on the banks of the canal. They are all of French construction, designed by M. Lovalley, the contractor and principal engineer of the undertaking, a man whose powers of organization seem to be very great. Every man employed under him is said to have a direct pecuniary interest in the success of the work and its speedy completion. The sand and mud brought up by these machines are disposed of in three ways—by being carried away in lighters and emptied into Lake Timsah or the sea; or taken away in barges and raised by elevators on to the shore; or, last and best, poured into large couloirs or troughs, extending from the dredge to the shore, depositing the stuff on the dry land, and forming a great parapet of earth and sand on the banks of the canal.

The first halt we made after leaving Timsah was at El Guisr, one of the canal stations, where we were struck with the usual French characteristics of neatness—a wide street, cafés, restaurants, nice houses, and pretty gardens, many of them filled with choice flowers, watered from the Fresh Water Canal. One of the first works of the company was, as you know, this Fresh Water Canal, running from the Nile to Ismailia. Thence to Port Said, upwards of 50 miles of tubing convey the water, pumped by three powerful engines, along the banks of the canal. The supply is sufficient for a population of more than 30,000 people, the shipping at Port Said, a vast number of animals, and the watering of all the steam-engines employed on the canal. Wherever the water touches the Desert it becomes a fertile land; in some of the canal officers' gardens are to be seen the choicest hothouse plants, while within a few inches of the water trench the verdure ceases, and nothing but barrenness is visible.

Kantara, which we reached further on, displayed the same order and neatness as El Guisr, with the addition of a clean little hospital for men injured in the works. This spot is one of great interest, as being traversed by the ancient road from Egypt to the Holy Land, which might tell many tales of the past, from the days of Abraham to the flight of the Virgin Mary into Egypt.

At Kantara we entered the immense basin of Lake Menzaleh the southern part of which, on one side of the canal, is nearly dry, and the other only covered by a few feet of water. Some little way on we met a small French sloop, the Levrette, endeavouring to make her way from Port Said to Suez, supported on barrels and caissons. She is the first war vessel that has gone through the canal, but it can hardly be considered a fair trial, proceeding, as she will have to do, from Ismailia to Suez by the Fresh Water Canal. The wind had a good deal of effect upon her, and although in tow by a steamer, she appeared to hang very much to the lee side of the canal.

On our arrival at Port Said we found all the ships of the harbour dressed in honour of our visit. Changed in eight years from a narrow bank of sand, wild and useless, it is now a flourishing town of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, its commodious harbour, protected by two large breakwaters, being capable of holding ships drawing 25 feet of water. Sand has risen, however, on the western side, from the interruption of the ordinary current and the advance of the line of coast, and it yet remains to be seen whether the mouth of the harbour can, without great expense, be kept sufficiently clear.

Among other French officials at Port Said we met M. La Roche, who, with all the sanguine character of a Frenchman, made light of the many serious objections which have been urged against the success of the canal. That of the "shifting sands" can be got over, he says, by the fact that they only occur in certain districts, and are great magnitude, and can be met by promoting vegetation along the canal, planting the tamarisk and other trees which grow on sand, and cultivating, by means of fresh water, a sufficient quantity of land on either side of the dangerous places to guard against the difficulty. He admits that the wave caused by large vessels moving through the canal may do injury to the banks, but thinks that it will be dependent in great measure on the speed of vessels and the mode of towing. He believes that the difficulty of large ships passing each other in the canal during transit can be got over by establishing Lakes Timsah, Kantura, and Amer as detention places for the passing of vessels at stated times. The canal, by his showing, possesses one great advantage—climate, there having been very little sickness among the workmen, and the heat in summer being thoroughly dry, although great, and relieved by fresh breezes at night.

Our little steam launches made their way back to Ismailia on the night of the 29th, and we proceeded next morning on our journey to Suez.

The canal from Lake Timsah to Serapeum is nearly completed; but from that point to the Bitter Lakes has been one of the most difficult parts of the work. Manual labour having failed to make the deep cuttings there, the contractor almost gave up the project in despair, and returned to Cairo to think over it; when in a bright moment of early morn he woke up one of his friends and said, "I have thought of the means of disposing of the Serapeum; we can do it with our dredges;" and forthwith it was done. He banked up the canal at the point to which the Mediterranean water had been brought, scooped out the remainder to a certain depth by manual labour, banked this up at the end next the Bitter Lakes, turned the Fresh Water Canal into the excavation, brought his dredges round by Ismailia, and, as the level of the Fresh Water Canal is far above that of the work, he has them now working at an elevation of 30ft. above the bottom of the intended canal, and hopes in two months to dig down through the fresh water to the proper level. The bars will then be removed, and the sea water allowed to come in.

The Bitter Lakes, once a portion of the Red Sea, form a dry basin, 35 miles long, entirely barren, and in parts covered with blocks of salt. The filling of this immense basin with salt water from the Mediterranean and Red Seas will be one of the most critical operations of the canal, and much diversity of opinion exists as to its success and the time it will occupy. The canal authorities hope that the lakes will fill, like Lake Timsah, in seven or eight months; others give them as many years. There will, doubtless, be rapid exhalation and some absorption, which may materially affect the result. Three months after the waters of the Mediterranean are let in those of the Red Sea are to be admitted, which will, of course, accelerate the proceeding.

A great advantage of the filling up of the lakes will be the neutralization of the effect of the tide from the Red Sea. The chief feature of the canal is the absence of locks, the mean level of the two seas it connects being almost the same; but at times the rise of tide in the Red Sea is some 6ft. above the almost imperceptible one in the Mediterranean. Making up their minds, therefore, to a swift stream sometimes from Suez, they hope it will exhaust itself in the lakes, and not influence the rest of the canal.

We finished our interesting journey by a ride of 20 miles along the banks of the canal, from Shalouf to Suez. Between those places about 20,000 men were at work—Dalmatians, Greeks, Croats, negroes from Nubia, Egyptian Fellahs, &c., all superintended by French officers. These gangs of men are regularly organized and paid according to the cubic feet of earth they dig out, some earning five or six, and others only two or three, francs a day. The works along this line are being pushed on with great rapidity, steam dredges, asses, mules, men, and camels all contributing towards their completion. The contractor, M. Levalley, is under a penalty of 200,000f. a month to complete the works by the 1st of October, 1869.

The first general results at which Lord Mayo has arrived are, that about two-thirds of the work are completed, and that, unless some unforeseen misfortune occurs, it will be finished early in 1870; that ships for the present will be unable to pass each other, and that the traffic will have to be worked as in a single line of railway, with wider places to act as sidings; that the crumbling of sand into the middle of the canal, caused by the wave created by the passage of large vessels, will for the present have to be met by dredging, although the amount to which this will occur is at present very uncertain; that the difficulties to be anticipated from the drifting sands are confined to a comparatively small portion of the works, and can be got over by artificial means, such as planting and cultivating; that the approaches by sea are already so complete that no obstacle will be found in that direction; that the filling of the Bitter Lakes will be accomplished, though the time it will take is very uncertain.

With regard to the commercial success of the project, the tariff of charges is as yet quite uncertain. M. de Lesseps talks about 1*l.* a ton, which he calculates will give them, the first year, a million and a half of money. In this estimate, however, he includes a large portion of trade now borne by sailing vessels.

The navigation of the Red Sea has hitherto been confined to steamers alone, and it remains to be seen whether in a narrow and difficult sea, of which the normal state is that the wind blows always up or down, and in a different direction for half the distance, navigation will be profitable for ordinary sailing ships. It is very probable that in course of time, if the undertaking succeeds, a large quantity of shipping with the auxiliary screw will be constructed to meet the peculiar circumstances of the voyage. The best means of towing sailing vessels through the canal itself is as yet undecided—whether by traction engines from the bank, by an endless chain along the bottom of the canal, or by ordinary tugboats. We heard no estimate whatever as to the cost of maintaining the works, but if in course of time the commerce between the west and east passes over its waters, there is no doubt that a toll of less than 1*l.* a ton will be more than sufficient to repay its constructors and maintain the works, even though their cost be immense.

SIR RICHARD MAYNE.

The late Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, who died on Sunday morning, the 27th December, after much suffering, was a son of the late Hon. Edward Mayne, who was one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland from 1817 to 1820, and who is said to have been a member of an old Kentish family which migrated into Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, and established itself in the counties of Fermanagh and Monaghan. He was born in Dublin in 1796, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B. A. degree in 1817, and proceeded M. A. in 1821. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn in the following year, and at one time went the Northern Circuit. He was nominated in 1829 by Sir Robert Peel, then Home Secretary, to the post of Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police on the establishment of that force in lieu of the antiquated and inefficient parish constables to whom previously the custody of the streets by night was intrusted. Sir Richard was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1847, in recognition of his official services, and was advanced to the dignity of a K.C.B., civil division, at the time of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Sir Rirchard Mayne married, in 1831, Georgina, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Carrick, of Wyke, Yorkshire, and of Moat Mount, Highwood, Middlesex, by whom he had a family. His eldest son, Mr. Richard Charles Mayne, who was born in 1835, is a commander in the Royal Navy.

THE PROPOSED ANGLO-AMERICAN OCEAN YACHT RACE.

(Express, Jan 1.)

It will be regretted on both sides of the Atlantic that the challenge from New York for the ocean race should have been declined by the owner of the famous Cambria. But few yachtsmen, whether in American or in English waters, will be found to dispute the justice of Mr. Ashbury's objections to competing with a vessel "a fraction more than 99 per cent. larger than his own," across three thousand miles of ocean. No doubt a craft like the Dauntless would be placed at a similar though not an equal disadvantage against the Cambria in the waters of the Isle of Wight, or even in one of our ordinary Channel matches. Not an equal disadvantage, we say, because in a strong breeze the superior power of such a vessel as the Dauntless would be scarcely less felt in our inland waters than in the broad Atlantic, whereas the possible superiority of the smaller vessel in light winds and in comparatively smooth water could scarcely be expected to avail her throughout a run of a thousand ocean leagues. But although the owner of the Cambria appears to be the most enterprising and public-spirited of our yachtsmen, his famous and beautiful schooner is by no means the largest or most powerful of English yachts. There are others whose names will readily occur to our yachting readers which would probably compete with the Dauntless in a match from Cowes to New York on more equal terms as to size and spread of canvas and sea-going capacities. Will not one of these come forward for the credit of English sport? Unfortunately, the largest are not always the most seagoing of our yachts. But it will never do for the Dauntless to go back to New York unchallenged on her own terms and her own chosen course. Meanwhile the spirited owner of the Cambria declares himself prepared "to cross the Atlantic with a view to compete for the Queen's Cup, as also to have an opportunity of again meeting the Sappho as well as other yachts," and to test the powers of the American yacht Phantom, a schooner of high repute, and of a tonnage "about six per cent. less than the Cambria," which Mr. Ashbury will perhaps find to be in point of fact quite equal to the Cambria's measurement. So the new year opens well for one of the noblest of our national sports.

THE OLD EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The following letter from Mr. Ross D. Mangles appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of December 25:—

Sir,—There are others besides the animals singled out in the fable who find pleasure in kicking a dead lion. Mr. Bright, as is well known, has never missed an opportunity of misrepresenting and vilifying the East India Company, politically defunct ten years ago; and Professor Rogers, in introducing to the public his collection of Mr. Bright's speeches, cannot refrain from indulging in a fling on his own account at that ancient corporation. He says:—

"The internal resources of India were utterly neglected. The Company collected part of its revenue from a land tax levied in the worst shape. In order to secure an income through a monopoly it constrained the cultivation of certain drugs for which there was a foreign demand; and neglected to encourage the cultivation of cotton, for which the home demand was well nigh boundless, and to which the Indian supply might be made to correspond. The Company constructed neither road nor canal. It did nothing towards maintaining the means of communication which even the native Governments had adopted. It suffered the ancient roads and tanks to fall into decay. It neglected to educate the native gentry, much more the people. In brief, the policy of the Company in dealing with India was the policy of old Spain with her transatlantic possessions only that it was more jealous and withered. Granted the postulates, the inference is logically sound. I think that I have shown that the one and the other are equally unfounded and worthless, the mere figments of a brain heated by a too credulous acceptance of what—to employ the mildest term—I may call the extraordinary figures of speech in which Mr. Bright habitually indulges when he treats of the administration of India by the Company.

Permit me to add a few lines of direct appeal to Mr. Bright himself. In a speech which he delivered at Edinburgh on the 4th or 5th of last month he is reported to have said:—

"Now, fifteen years ago the Government of India was the most extraordinary government in the world. I should say the most extraordinary government that ever had been in the world. It was called a double government. It consisted of a number of directors of an extinct trading company—a company that was always bankrupt. The directors, who were bred in corruption, and who practised it during their tenture of office, and who, in point of fact, may be said to have lived upon it, neglected everything they ought to have done, except the collecting and expending of taxes. And to that curious government was added another Minister of State, who was appointed to control the said directors. He allowed them to do everything evil that they liked to do; and he added to their evils some other greater evils of his own."

I am most unwilling to use rude or harsh language, even in rebutting charges so gross as these, to a person so eminent, and who has rendered such good service to the country, as Mr. Bright. But having been for eleven years a member of the body assailed, and knowing that the charge of corruption is utterly groundless, while it is not possible, from its nature, to prove a negative, I feel myself justified in challenging Mr. Bright either to substantiate the accusation or to retract it.

Having given this challenge, I think it proper to sign my name in full.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

London, Dec. 23, 1868. ROSS D. MANGLES.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—Taylor Brothers, London.

THE COCOA (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true Theobroma of Linnæus. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. Taylor Brothers having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adopting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

Discount.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Government Bills		7 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.

Interest.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 17th December 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—Paris.

Agencies at

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon

Sub-Agency.—Yokohama.

Correspondents.

Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight, above £50	1s. 11d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.	1s. 11d.	"
" 3 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	"
On demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	...	
On Ireland do.	...	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11 7/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th January 1869.

FOR SALE.

PEACHES from the HILLS—fresh batch received on Saturday—in baskets of 200, more or less. Price, each, Rs. 3 per basket. Apply to

23rd January 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¼ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.

In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.

To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.

Bombay, 7th December 1868.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C. Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

One ditto self-driving ditto., by Barton and Sons.

The Property of Gentlemen.

A very handsome nearly new, Mail Phaeton, with two spare seats convertible into Waggonett, by Silk and Sons.

A nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

A second-hand light Miniature Brougham, with surrounding venetians, by Holmes, of Derby.

Just Landed.

Two first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Carts, with folding heads, College patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and dark brown, and lining to match, by Windover.

And also,

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A very small and neat single Horse Miniature Brougham, with venetians to sides, and open-back, by McNaught and Smith.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy, with Lamps.

The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court, proceeded to England

A single-barrelled Rifle, with bullet moulds, by Lugy and Co.

A double-barrelled Gun, by B. Morrison.

The above Gun, and Rifle to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.

The Properties of Officer.

1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and very light Madras-built Office Shigram, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Tod & Co., Madras.

Just Unpacked

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.

1 very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaeton, painted dark green, and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.

A Lady's Side Saddle by Hinton.

Just landed.

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wing, to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.

And also, a Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Trambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, apron s with double springs.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 27th January, 1869.

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